twenty-four 7 tuples calculated above are represented by p1, p2 ..... p24. In this case, the occurrence frequency index of the 30-nucleotide analytical sequence can be calculated by multiplying the frequencies of the twenty-four 7 tuples with each other, as represented by p1 x p2 x ..... p24. The occurrence frequency index indicates how specifically a candidate sequence hybridizes with the ORF to be detected. The lower the value of the index, the higher the specificity. The occurrence frequency index is calculated with respect to all 30-nucleotide candidate sequences present on the target ORF. The candidate sequences are selected based on an appropriate threshold value of the index. The candidate sequences selected in this calculation step are referred to as "low occurrence frequency candidate sequence group". Note that the calculation and graph-drawing can be readily performed by a commercially available computer. Data of the occurrence frequency of individual 30 nucleotide partial sequences are stored in a memory.--

A1 Cont'd

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 6, 8, 9, 11 and 12 to read as follows:

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6. (Amended) A method of determining a nucleotide sequence of an analytical oligo nucleic acid for use in analysis of a nucleic acid, comprising:

A2

(a) a first calculation step of calculating an occurrence frequency of each of n unit sequences occurring on a nucleotide